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5194

# Memorandum

SFUND RECORDS CTR  
2274891

To: Rachel Loftin  
Subject: Completed Work  
Date: May 31, 2001  
cc:

Attached is the following completed document:

PA X SI \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name: Continental Heat Treating

EPA ID: CAD 053858296

City, County, State: Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles, California

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## For EPA Use Only

Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

CERCLIS Data Changes: PA-1 Complete

EPA Decision: "H"

Archive Site: \_\_\_\_\_ yes ☒ no

If yes, is another program involved? \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no

Other program(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Lead Agency: S

Approval by Site Assessment Manager: Rachel Loftin

Sign-Off Date: 6-27-01

Document Screening Coordinator: Trish 8/2/01

Chief, States, ~~Planning~~, and Assessment Office: Ruby Curran

Trish

8/27/01

## Preliminary Assessment

**Site Name:** Continental Heat Treating  
10643 South Norwalk Blvd.  
Santa Fe Springs, California 90670

**EPA ID#:** CAD 053858296

**Report Date:** June 31, 2001

**Submitted to:** Rachel Loftin, USEPA Project Officer  
State Project Officer  
US EPA, Region IX, Superfund Program

**Prepared by:** Lori Parnass, Project Manager  
California Environmental Protection Agency,  
Department of Toxic Substances Control

**Review & Concurrence:** Rita Kamat, DTSC Unit Chief

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region IX, under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), has tasked California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to conduct a preliminary assessment (PA) of the Continental Heat Treating (CHT) in the City of Santa Fe Springs, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

The purpose of the PA is to review existing information on the Site and its environs to assess the threat(s), if any, posed to public health, welfare, or the environment and to determine if further investigation under CERCLA/SARA is warranted. The scope of the PA includes the review of information available from federal, state, and local agencies and performance of an on-site reconnaissance visit.

Using these sources of existing information, the Site is then evaluated using the EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS) criteria to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances at the Site. The HRS has been adopted by the EPA to help set priorities for further evaluation and eventual remedial action at hazardous waste sites. The HRS is the primary method of determining a site's eligibility for placement on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL identifies sites at which the EPA may conduct remedial response actions. This report summarises the findings of these preliminary investigative activities. This report summarises the findings of these preliminary investigative activities.

CHT was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) on May 1, 1998 (CAD 053858296). (1)

### **1.1 Apparent Problem**

The apparent problems at the site are as follows:

- CHT used solvents in a degreasing unit from 1986 to 1995. The unit was located in the center of CHT operations. Sampling results, adjacent to the degreaser, detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil and soil vapor from surface to sixty feet below ground surface (bgs) and approximately forty-eight feet in diameter. No vapor has been removed. (3, 9, 10, 11)
- VOC contamination has been detected along the northwest facility boundary, greater than 150 feet outside the CHT operations area. (9)
- The Mobil-Jalk/Fee property is located immediately adjacent to the north and northwest of CHT. VOC contamination in the soil has been detected in percentage concentrations. Groundwater samples detected tetrachloroethylene (PCE) as high as 2,200  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  and trichloroethylene (TCE) as high as 180  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  (the maximum contamination limit (MCL) for each of these substances is 5  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ). (29)

- Groundwater is approximately 65' below ground surface (bgs) and regionally flows in a southerly direction. (6)

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Location**

CHT is located at 10643 Norwalk Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs, California. The geographic coordinates for the site are 33° 56' 09.0" North latitude and 118° 04' 28.0" West longitude (Township 3 South, Range 11 West, Section 6, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBM), USGS, Whittier Quadrangle, 7.5-minute Series, 1974). (7) The location of the site is shown in Figure 1.

### **2.2 Site Description**

CHT occupies approximately 1.5 acres in an industrial area. It is located in the southwest portion of the Santa Fe Springs oil field, which is an active oil field, is bordered on the north by Mobil-Jalk/Fee, on the west and south by the Hathaway Properties and on the east by Norwalk Boulevard. (3)

CHT currently consists of a single building which houses the heat treating operations, plating line, and office. A hazardous materials storage area lies in the southwest corner of the property. (3) The layout for this site is shown in Figure 2 and sample locations are noted on Figure 3.

### **2.3 Operational History**

Prior to 1969, site owners/operations are unknown. In 1969, Mr. Stall, Sr. and Tower Industries began operating as a heat treating facility. In 1986, Mr. Stall, Jr. bought the business changed the name and ownership but maintained operating as a heat treating facility. CHT currently leases the property from the Northern Trust Bank and Mr. Benjamin Hathaway. Ana Hathaway Trust is the landowner. (3)

CHT processes metal parts with heat to perform carbon nitriding and nitriding on the surface of the metal. Current identified waste streams are waste quench oil, oil contaminated waste, sludge containing copper and spent alkaline cleaning solution. (27)

From 1986 to 1995, CHT housed a degreaser in the center of its operations. A soil boring to 10 feet bgs was drilled adjacent to the degreaser and was sampled at three depths (surface, five and ten feet). The surface soil sample detected tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination at 7,514 and 4,759 micrograms per kilograms ( $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ), respectively. The five-foot sample detected PCE at 290 and TCE at 21  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ , respectively. The ten-foot sample detected PCE at 1855 and TCE at 66  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ , respectively. (9)

A site-wide multi-depth soil gas survey was conducted in 1996. Sample results detected VOCs as high as 1,940 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ) to 35 feet below ground surface (bgs) proximal to the former degreasing operations. The highest concentration of VOCs (41 milligrams per liter

(mg/l)) was detected in the most northern portion of the property 15' bgs, along the northwest boundary. (10)

In 1997, a soil vapor extraction well was installed to 60' bgs in the former degreasing area. Soil samples were taken at five feet intervals. The samples detected PCE from 4.8  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to a maximum of 130  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  and TCE from 3  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to a maximum of 20  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ . To date, no vapors have been extracted. (9)

The Mobil/Jalk-Fee, a facility immediately north and adjacent to CHT has detected PCE contamination on-site in concentrations as high as 27,000 parts per million (ppm) approximately 10' and 55,000 ppm approximately 55' north of CHT property line. In June 1988, approximately 2,600 tons of PCE and TCE contaminated soil was removed from the site. No confirmation samples were performed. Groundwater samples detected tetrachloroethylene (PCE) as high as 2,200  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  and trichloroethylene (TCE) as high as 180  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  (the maximum contamination limit (MCL)) for each of these substances is 5  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ . (28)

## **2.4 Regulatory Involvement**

### **2.4.1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**

CHT was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) on May 1, 1998 (CAD 053858296). (1) CHT is listed in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) January 12, 1997 database. The facility is a small quantity generator. (2)

### **2.4.2 California Environmental Protection Agency.**

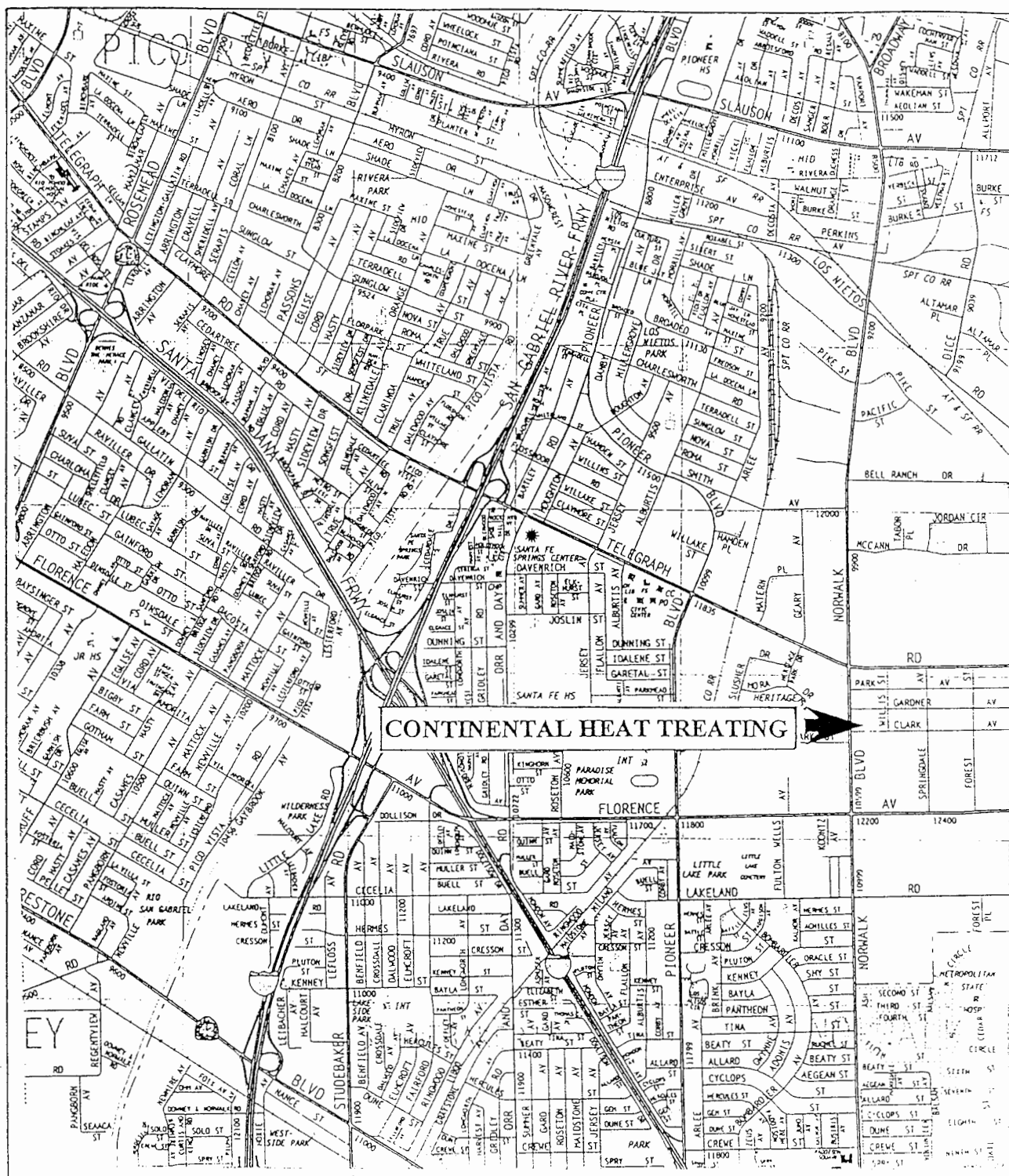
#### **Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).**

DTSC was notified through a July 16, 1997, Non-Emergency Hazardous Substances release Report submitted of the on-site degreasing contamination. (23) DTSC conducted a site screening on March 20, 1998. It was approved April 9, 1999. An overall hazard factor of medium was assigned to the site. (30)

### **Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles (RWQCB-LA).**

The RWQCB-LA has designated the groundwater in this area for potential use. The CHT neighbor Mobil-Jalk/Fee's remediation efforts are being handled under the oversight of the RWQCB. On March 1, 1999, RWQCB sent a letter to Alton Geoscience, stating that the soil at Mobil-Jalk-Fee had been remediated although they needed to continue with the groundwater monitoring and reporting program (29).

CHT owners have requested that they too be overseen by the RWQCB-LA. (8) Jimmy Woo is the contact. Continental Heat Treating is not yet working with the agency under a Consent Agreement or Order.



CONTINENTAL HEAT TREATING

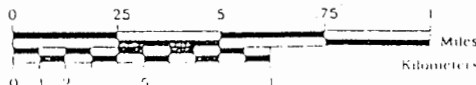
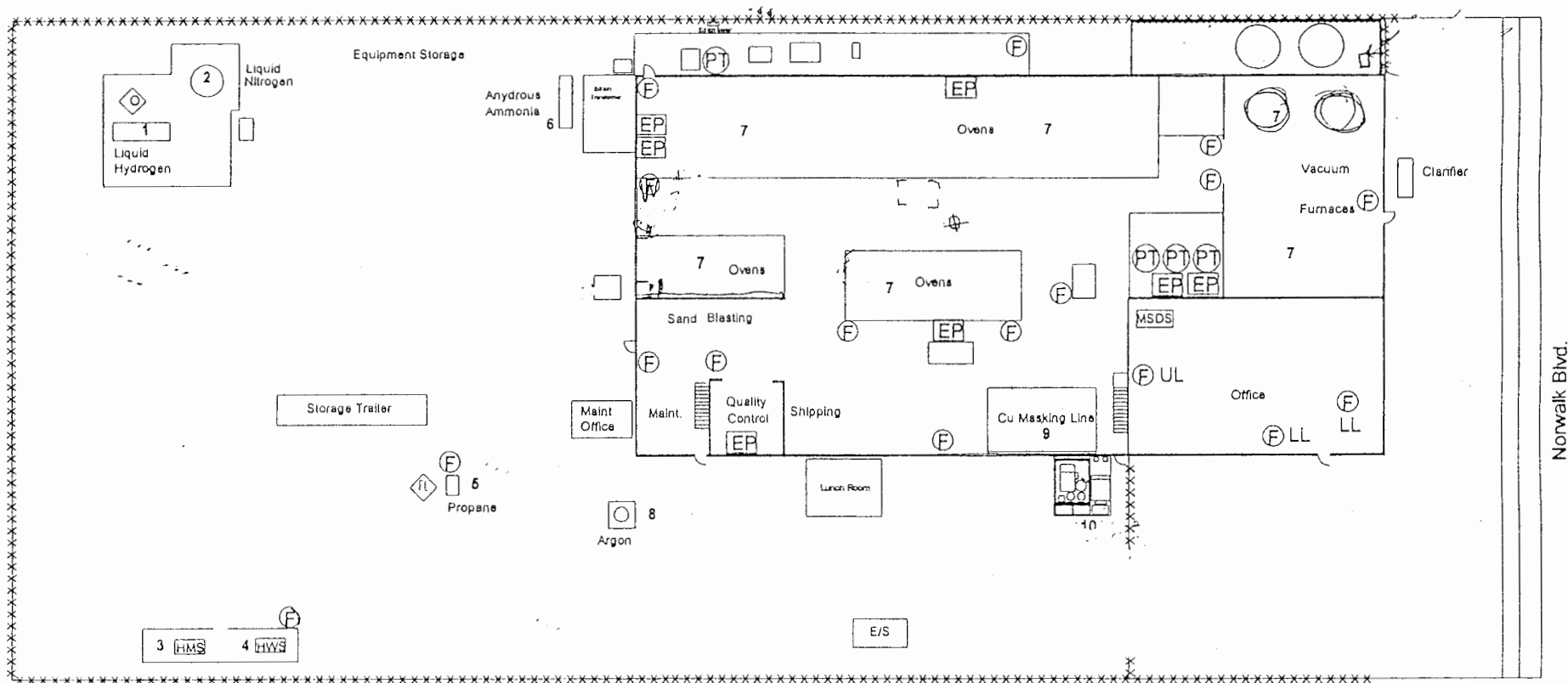


FIGURE 1  
SITE LOCATION MAP  
CONTINENTAL HEAT TREATING

Figure 2 Site Layout

-6-



(F) = Fire Extinguisher  
(EP) = Electrical Panel  
(PT) = Pressure Tank

## Continental Heat Treating, Inc.

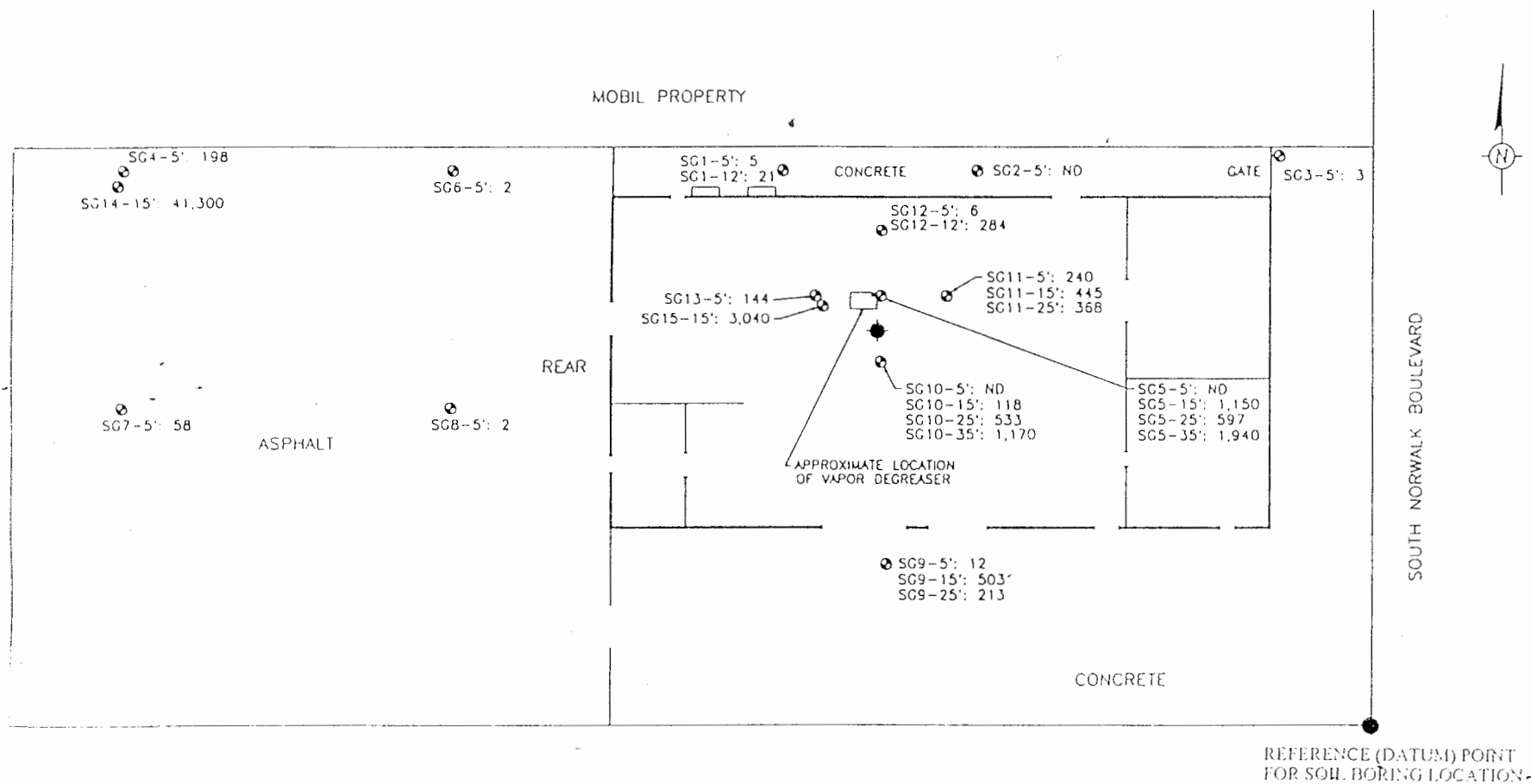
10643 S. Norwalk Blvd.  
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

50'  
Scale

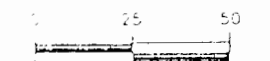
- |                                 |                             |                        |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 = Hydrogen Tank <sup>o</sup>  | 4 = Hazardous Waste Storage | 7 = Heat Treating Area | 10 = Chemical Storage |
| 2 = Nitrogen Tank               | 5 = Propane Tank            | 8 = Argon Tank         |                       |
| 3 = Hazardous Materials Storage | 6 = Anydrous Ammonia Tank   | 9 = Plating Line       |                       |



Figure 3 Site Boring Locations



# EXPLANATION



- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SOIL BORING, CHT-B1
- ⊙ APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF A SOIL GAS SAMPLING PROBE WITH ASSOCIATED PROBE NUMBER, PROBE DEPTH AND DETECTED CONCENTRATIONS OF TETRACHLOROETHENE ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

## FIGURE 3

DETECTED CONCENTRATIONS OF PCE ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) IN PHASE 1 & PHASE 2 SOIL GAS PROBES AND LOCATION OF SOIL BORING CHT-B1

CONTINENTAL HEAT TREATING, INC.  
10643 SOUTH NORWALK BOULEVARD  
SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

## **2.4.2 Local Agencies**

### **Air Quality Management Districts, South Coast**

CHT under permit number F19534 A/N 319375 operates an annealing furnace with 10 natural gas fired burners, each rated at 300,000 BTU per hour in accordance with Rule 206, Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code. (30)

### **County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County**

CHT discharges an estimated 0.07 million gallons per year of industrial wastewater under permit number 4827. Discharge is from a parts washer and cooling tower blowdown. (32)

### **Santa Fe Springs Fire Department (SFSFD).**

On July 1, 1997 SFSFD began providing regulatory oversight for this facility under the Certified Unified Program Agency. After a preliminary review of data regarding volatile organic compound contamination at CHT and the neighboring facility Mobil-Jalk/Fee, David R. Klunk, Director of Environmental Services for the City of Santa Fe Springs, referred both sites, to DTSC in a letter dated February 11, 1998. (24, 25, 26)

### **Los Angeles Fire Department, Health Hazardous Material Division (LACFD)**

In a letter dated June 3, 1997 the LACFD referred the site to the RWQCB-LA. (5)

In 1997, a Phase 2 site assessment obtained additional deeper soil gas samples from CHT. The investigation was conducted with the LACFD oversight. The results characterized the lateral and vertical extent of VOC contamination the CHT site. A vapor extraction well was installed with probes at 50' and 60' bgs. Soil samples were taken at five feet intervals. The samples detected PCE from 4.8  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to a maximum of 130  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  and TCE from 3  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to a maximum of 20  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ . To date, no vapors have been extracted. (9)

In 1996, LACFD required that a soil gas survey be performed. Thirteen 5-foot and two 15-foot probes were installed. VOC contamination was detected. Sample results detected VOCs as high as 1,940 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ) to 35 feet below ground surface (bgs) proximal to the former degreasing operations. The highest concentration of VOCs (41 milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/l}$ )) was detected in the most northern portion of the property 15' bgs, along the northwest boundary. (10)

In 1995, LACFD requested a limited subsurface investigation be conducted beneath CHT due to the potential for PCE to exist in the subsurface soil. One hand auger boring was advanced to three depths where three discreet soil samples obtained. VOC contamination was detected. The surface soil sample detected tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination at 7,514 and 4,759 micrograms per kilograms ( $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ), respectively. The five-foot sample detected PCE at 290 and TCE at 21  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ , respectively. The ten-foot sample detected PCE at 1855 and TCE at 66  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ , respectively. (11)

### **3.0 HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM FACTORS**

#### **3.1 Sources Of Contamination**

Potential hazardous substance sources associated with the site include:

- From 1986 to 1995, a degreasing unit operated in the center of CHTs operations. TCE and PCE have been detected in soil and soil vapor under and adjacent to the unit.

#### **3.2 Groundwater Pathway**

The first regional groundwater-bearing zone is the Exposition Aquifer, which is first encountered at approximately 60' bgs. The second regional aquifer is the Gage Aquifer, first encountered at approximately 110' bgs. The upper 100 feet of sediments consist predominantly of permeable sands, although the upper 15 feet of sediments have a higher silt and clay content and lower permeability. There are 50 drinking-water wells within a 4-mile radius of this site, which serve approximately 287,000 people.

##### **3.2.1 Hydrogeological Setting.**

The Santa Fe Springs Oil Field is located on the Santa Fe Springs plain, which is part of the Montebello Forebay non-pressure area of the Central Basin. Groundwater is found throughout the region under unconfined conditions in the Recent Alluvium and in the underlying Exposition Aquifer.

At the Mobil-Jalk/Fee property groundwater wells were sampled in which hazardous substance contamination was found. These wells are in the Exposition Aquifer. Although it is not known for sure at this time whether or not there is contamination in the Gage-Gardena Aquifer, which is a major source of drinking water, there is interconnection between the Exposition and both the Gage-Gardena and the Hollydale aquifers within 2 miles of the site. The Hollydale Aquifer is also a major source of drinking water for the Santa Fe Springs area.

Significant hydrologic features in the area include the San Gabriel River, which flows north to south, along the western edge of the city. There are also two extensive water spreading grounds/percolation basins approximately 1 to 2.5 miles northwest of the city limits. These features will act as groundwater recharge, or "mounding" areas, thus inducing groundwater flow away from them. (29)

##### **3.2.2 Groundwater Targets.**

The nearest drinking water well is Well Number 07. This well is operated by the City of Pico Rivera, and is located approximately one mile northeast of the site. (33)

The City of Santa Fe Springs operates a blended drinking water system that consists of 2 wells that serve approximately 38,950 people. Currently, the City of Santa Fe Springs obtains 50% of its drinking water from groundwater and 50% from surface water. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. Both of the wells operated by the City of Santa Fe Springs are

within 4 miles of the site. (14)

The City of La Habra Heights operates a drinking water system that consists of 4 wells that serve approximately 6,300 people. Currently, the City of La Habra Heights obtains 100% of its drinking water from groundwater. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. All 4 of the wells operated by the City of La Habra Heights are within 4 miles of the site. (19)

The Southern California Water Company operates a blended drinking water system that consists of 6 wells that serve approximately 45,000 people. Currently, the Southern California Water Company obtains 36% of its drinking water from groundwater and 64% from surface water. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. All 6 of the wells operated by the Southern California Water Company are within 4 miles of the site. (12)

The City of Pico Rivera operates a drinking water system that consists of 8 wells that serve approximately 45,000 people. Currently, the City of Pico Rivera obtains 100% of its drinking water from groundwater. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. All 8 of the wells operated by the City of Pico Rivera are within 4 miles of the site. (13)

Laurence McGee School operates a well that serves 538 people. Currently, Laurence McGee School obtains all of its drinking water from groundwater. This well operated by the Laurence McGee School is within 4 miles of the site. (18)

The City of Downey operates a drinking water system that consists of 21 wells that serve approximately 100,000 people. Currently, the City of Downey obtains all of its drinking water from groundwater. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. Eighteen of the 21 wells operated by the City of Downey are within 4 miles of the site. (15)

The City of Norwalk operates a drinking water system that consists of 2 wells that serve 15,345 people. Currently, the City of Norwalk obtains 100% of its drinking water from groundwater. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. Both of the wells operated by the City of Norwalk are within 4 miles of the site. (17)

The Park Water Company operates a blended drinking water system that consists of 4 wells that serve approximately 60,000 people. Currently, the Park Water Company obtains 20% of its drinking water from groundwater and 80% from surface water. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. All 4 of the wells operated by the Park Water Company are within 4 miles of the site. (16)

The Pico Water District operates a drinking water system that consists of 7 wells that serve approximately 27,000 people. Currently, the Pico Water District obtains all of its drinking water from groundwater. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. Two of the 7 wells operated by the Pico Water District are within 4 miles of the site. (22)

The San Gabriel Valley Water Company operates a blended drinking water system that consists of 4 wells that serve approximately 153,000 people. Currently, the San Gabriel Valley Water Company obtains all of its drinking water from groundwater. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. Two of the wells operated by the San Gabriel Valley Water Company are within 4 miles of the site. (20)

The Bellflower/Somerset Mutual Water Company operates a blended drinking water system that consists of 16 wells that serve approximately 25,000 people. Currently, Bellflower/Somerset obtains 12% of its drinking water from groundwater and 78% from surface water. No well contributes greater than 40 percent to the system. One of the 16 wells is within 4 miles of the site (21).

### **3.2.3 Groundwater Pathway Conclusion.**

A total of 3 wells have been sampled adjacent to CHT at the Mobil-Jalk/Fee facility. Sampling of these wells has shown that the Exposition Aquifer is contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (PCE) as high as 2,200  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  and trichloroethylene (TCE) as high as 180  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  (the maximum contamination limit (MCL) for each of these substances is 5  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ). (29)

The soil in this area between ground surface and the Gage Aquifer consists predominantly of permeable sands without any known clay layer. Therefore, the potential for contamination of the deeper aquifer can be projected. Further, as has been previously stated, the Exposition Aquifer is interconnected with both the Gage and the Hollydale aquifers within 2 miles of the site.

Groundwater in the vicinity of CHT occurs in two aquifers. The first regional groundwater-bearing zone is the Exposition Aquifer, which is first encountered at approximately 60' below ground surface. The second regional aquifer is the Gage Aquifer, first encountered at approximately 110' bgs. Groundwater is found throughout this area under unconfined conditions in the Recent Alluvium and in the underlying Exposition Aquifer. Within the Santa Fe Springs Oil Field, the upper 100 feet of sediments consist predominantly of permeable sands, although the upper 15 feet of sediments have a higher silt and clay content and lower permeability. Therefore, there is the potential for contaminants to leach from the shallow Exposition Aquifer to the deeper Gage Aquifer.

The nearest drinking water well is approximately one-mile northeast of CHT. Eleven water purveyors operate 50 drinking-water wells within a 4-mile radius of this site. These wells are part of systems that serve approximately 287,000 people. This drinking water is partly from the Gage Aquifer, but mostly from the Hollydale Aquifer.

### **3.3 Surface Water Pathway**

The surface runoff flows to the asphalted streets and into storm drains. These drains discharge into the local storm drain system which empty into the San Gabriel River (distance-2 miles) and then to the Pacific Ocean (distance-25 miles). There are no drinking water intakes, fisheries, or sensitive environments within 2 miles of the site.

### **3.4 Soil Exposure and Air Pathway**

CHT is entirely fenced, secured, paved and/or covered with buildings. No residences, schools, or daycare centers are on the same property and within 200 feet of contamination associated with the site.

The weather is generally sunny and dry. The average temperature is 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual rainfall is 23 inches. The prevailing wind speed is 5 miles per hour.

#### **4.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS**

The National Contingency Plan [40 CFR 300.415 (b) (2)] authorizes the EPA to consider emergency response actions at those sites that pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. For the following reasons, a referral to Region IX's Emergency Response Section does not appear to be necessary:

- No drinking water wells have been closed due to contamination directly linked to the site.

#### **5.0 SUMMARY**

Continental Heat Treating is located at 10643 South Norwalk Boulevard in the city of Santa Fe Springs, California, and consists of approximately 1.5 acres in an industrial area. The site currently consists of a single building which houses the heat treating operations, plating line, and office. A hazardous materials storage area lies in the southwest corner of the property.

The site has processed metal parts with heating units since 1969. From 1986 to 1995, CHT housed a degreaser in the center of its operations. In 1995, a soil boring to 10 feet bgs was drilled adjacent to the degreaser and was sampled at three depths (surface, five and ten feet). Volatile organic compound contamination was detected in the soils and soil vapor underneath and adjacent to the degreasing unit. No vapor has been removed.

Current identified waste streams are waste quench oil, oil contaminated waste, sludge containing copper and spent alkaline cleaning solution. Continental Heat Treating handles their hazardous waste under the Hazardous Waste Control Law, CA H&SC Division 20, Chapter 6.5 and is inspected by a local enforcement agency. The City of Santa Fe Springs referred this site to DTSC and RWQCB. The site has requested the Regional Water Quality Control Board oversee VOC contamination remediation activities. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has confirmed that Mobil-Jalk/Fee has remediated the contaminated soil sources at the neighboring facility but continues to be actively overseeing the groundwater monitoring.

CHT is entirely fenced, secured, paved and/or covered with buildings. No residences, schools, or daycare centers are on the same property and within 200 feet of contamination associated with the site.

The pertinent HRS factors associated with the Site are:

- TCE and PCE has been detected in soil and soil vapor under the site. A soil vapor extraction well was installed but, to date, no vapors have been extracted. The same contaminants have been detected in soil and groundwater in the adjacent property, Mobil-Jalk/Fee.
- Approximately 250,000 people are using drinking water from wells located within 4 miles of this Site.

- There are no drinking water intakes, fisheries, or sensitive environments within 2 miles of the site.
- The site is fenced and its surface is completely covered with either pavement or buildings.
- No residences, schools, or daycare centers are on the same property and within 200 feet of contamination associated with the site.

EPA ID: CAD095631719 Site Name: CONTINENTAL HEAT TREATING

State ID:

Alias Site Names:

City: SANTA FE SPRINGS

County or Parish: LOS ANGELES

State: CA

Refer to Report Dated:

Report Type: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT 001

Report Developed by: STATE

**DECISION:**

☐ 1. Further Remedial Site Assessment under CERCLA (Superfund) is not required because:

☐ 1a. Site does not qualify for further remedial site assessment under CERCLA (No Further Remedial Action Planned - NFRAP)

☐ 1b. Site may qualify for action, but is deferred to:

☒ 2. Further Assessment Needed Under CERCLA:

2a. Priority: ☒ Higher ☐ Lower

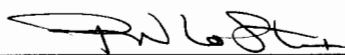
2b. Other: (recommended action) High

**DISCUSSION/RATIONALE:**

No State regulatory involvement. VOCs found in soil gas on site. Regional groundwater contamination in the area. Sampling is required.

Site Decision Made by: RACHEL LOFTIN

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



Date: 06/27/2001



## APPENDIX A

## **APPENDIX A**

### **REFERENCE LIST**

#### **Site:      Continental Heat Treating**

1. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), May 1, 1998.
2. January 12, 1997, Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System.
3. Parnass, Lori, California Environmental Protection Agency, Department Of Toxic Substances Control, Site Reconnaissance Interview and Observations Report, December 15, 2000.
4. Klunk, Dave, City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department, Letter to James G. Stull, Continental Heat Treating, September 12, 1997.
5. Klinger, Thomas W., County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Letter to J.E. Ross, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, June 3, 1997.
6. California Department of Water Resources, Southern District, Bulletin Number 104: Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County, Appendix A: Ground Water Geology, June 1961.
7. U.S. Geology Survey, Whittier Quadrangle, California, 7.5-Minute Series (topographic), 1965, Photo revised 1981.
8. Graham, Chip, Northern Trust Bank, Letter to Ms. Mangulika Chakrabarti, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, October 18, 2000.
9. Site Assessment Report, Continental Heat Treating, 10643 South Norwalk Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs, California, prepared by Environmental Support Technologies, May 6, 1997.
10. Multi-Depth Soil Gas Survey Report, Continental Heat Treating, 10643 South Norwalk Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs, California, prepared by Environmental Support Technologies, May 8, 1996.
11. Site Investigation Report, Continental Heat Treating, 10643 South Norwalk Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs, California, prepared by Green Environmental, Inc., March 20, 1995.
12. Wen, Jason, Southern California Water Company/Norwalk, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Information Request Letter, December 29, 2000 and follow up call by Lori Parnass, DTSC, January 3, 2001.
13. Diaz, Adrian, City of Pico Rivera Water Department, DTSC Information Request Letter and

follow up call by Lori Parnass, DTSC, February 7, 2001.

14. Hughes, Ron, City of Santa Fe Springs Water Department, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 2, 2001 by Lori Parnass, DTSC.
15. McDonnell, Frank, City of Downey Water Department, DTSC Information Request Letter, December 21, 2000 and follow up call by Lori Parnass,DTSC, February 7, 2001.
16. Lynch, Gary, Park Water Company, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 5, 2001.
17. Ford, Noel, City of Norwalk Water Department, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 5, 2001.
18. Laurence McGee School, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 5, 2001 and follow up call by Lori Parnass, DTSC, with Water Reserve District representative Wanjiru Njuguna, February 7, 2001.
19. Zampielo, Anthony, La Habra Heights CWD, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 5, 2001.
20. Arrighi, Dan, San Gabriel Valley Water Company, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 2, 2001.
21. Wendell, Carl, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 5, 2001.
22. Dermody, Joseph, City of Pico Water Department, DTSC Information Request Letter, January 5, 2001.
23. Grams, Dee, Non-Emergency Hazardous Substance Release Report, July 14, 1997 to DTSC.
24. Klunk, David R., City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department, Letter to Greg Holmes, Department of Toxic Substances Control, February 11, 1998.
25. Cully, Joe, DTSC correspondence to Greg Holmes, DTSC, January 21, 1998.
26. Klinger, Thomas, County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Letter to James G. Stull, Continental Heat Treating, May 27, 1997.
27. City of Santa Fe Springs, Certified Unified Program Agency, Activity Declaration, August 1, 2000.
28. Limited Subsurface Investigation, Tetrachloroethylene Impacted Soil at Mobil-Jalk/Fee Property, Santa Fe Springs, prepared by McLaren/Hart, Nov. 15, 1994.
29. U.S.EPA Preliminary Assessment, June 15, 1999, Mobil-Jalk/Fee, prepared by DTSC.

30. U.S.EPA Site Screening, May 1, 1998, Continental Heat Treating, prepared by DTSC.
31. So. Coast Air Quality Management District, February 10, 1999, Permit to Operate.
32. Kilgore, John D., County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Discharge Permit, Letter to Mr. Tom Hall, City of Santa Fe Springs, January 6, 1993.
33. U.S. EPA, Region 9, Geographical Information Systems Report, November 14, 2000.

## APPENDIX B

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

- 1) Front of Facility. Front door entrance to front offices.
- 2) Plating line. This line is located inside the building along the south wall.
- 3) Center of the building. Product in foreground, existing monitoring well in background.
- 4) Cleaning unit.
- 5) Ovens along north wall, inside building.
- 6) Southwestern view, hazardous material/waste storage unit in the background.
- 8) Liquid hydrogen tanks in the northwestern corner.
- 9) Mobil-Jalk/Fee. Possible well location identified by caution tape, in center of photo.



CHT PA

1





CHT PA

2

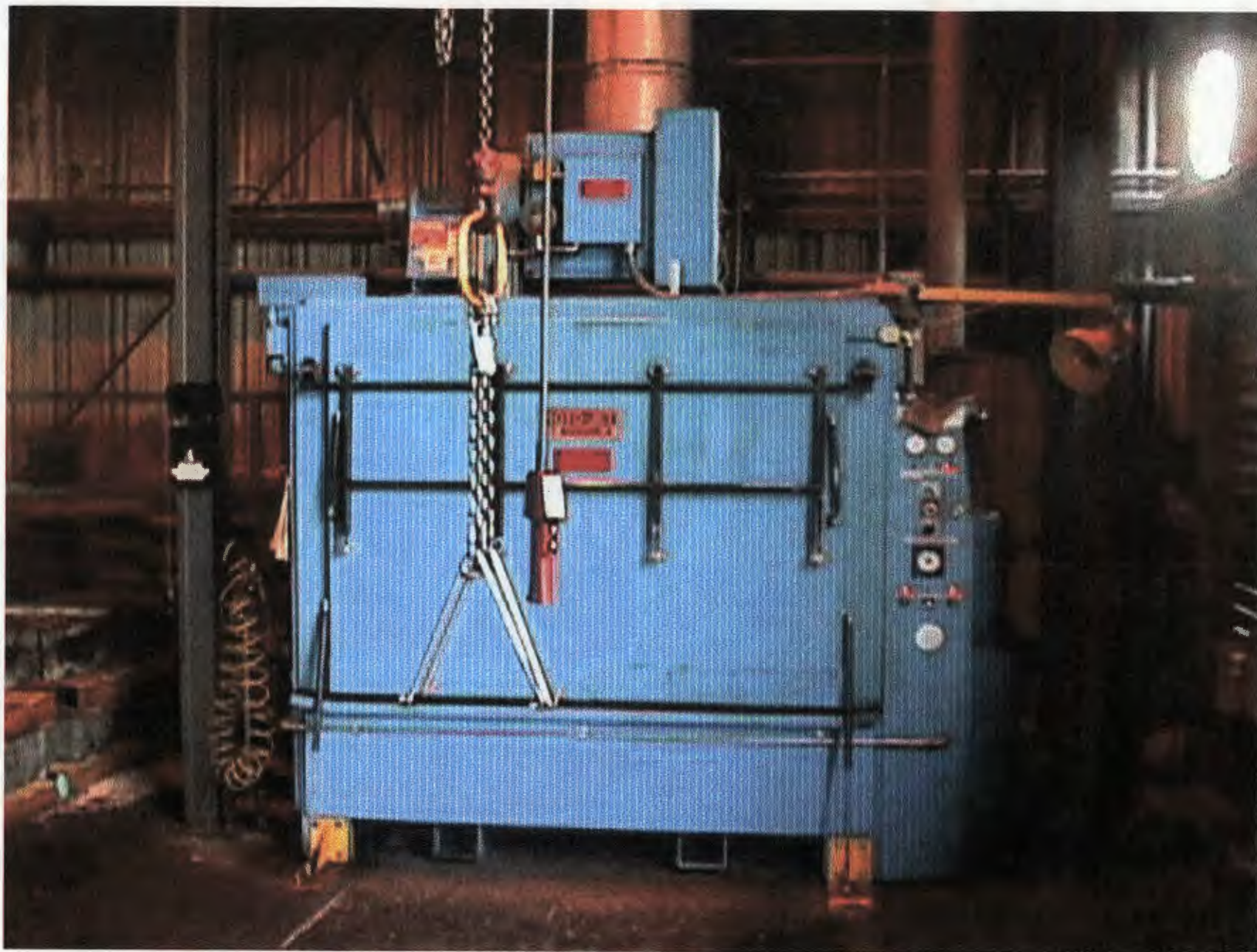




CHT PA

3





CHT PA

4





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5





CHT PA

6





CHT PA 7





CFT PA 8

## APPENDIX C

## CONTACT LOG

**Site: Continental Heat Treating**  
**EPA ID: CAD 053858296**

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Date	Information
James Stull	Continental Heat Treating owner,operator	562)944-8808	12/07/00	Facility info; See Site Recon
Robert Schneider	Facility consultant	ph 909)597-7024 fax 909)597-0566	12/07/00	Facility info; See Site Recon
Joe Cully	DTSC	714) 551-2800	12/22/00	Information on neighboring facility, Mobil-Jalk/Fee
Jason Wei	Southern California Water Company	562)907-9200 ext.407/402	12/22/00	See HRS Rational
Frank Mc Donnell	City of Downey Water Dept.	562)904-7246	12/22/00	See HRS Rational
Adrian Diaz	City of Pico Rivera Water	562) 942-2243	12/22/00	See HRS Rational
Ron Hughes	City of Santa Fe Springs Water	562) 868-0511	12/22/00	See HRS Rational
Gary Lynch	Park Water Company			See HRS Rational
Joseph Dermody	Pico Water District	562)692-3756/ 213)380-7889	12/29/00	See HRS Rational
Dan Arrighi	San Gabriel Valley Water Company, El Monte	626)448-6183	12/29/00	See HRS Rational
Utility Supervisor	Laurence McGee School		01/05/01	See HRS Rational
Anthony Zampiello	La Habra Heights CWD	562)697-6769/ 562)694-6302	01/05/01	See HRS Rational
Carl Wendall	Bellflower-Mutual Water Company	562)866-9980	01/05/01	See HRS Rational
Noel Ford	City of Norwalk Public Services Water	562)929-5700	01/05/01	See HRS Rational
Cheryl Ross	Central Basin Municipal Water		01/11/01	Groundwater Well Information Request for wells without information: Alice Birney (1909999001), Downey Valley Mutual (1900672001), John Niemes (1909998001), Cerritos College (1900025001)
John Geroch/Jimmy Woo	Los Angeles Regional Water Board	213)576-6723	01/01	Groundwater designation-potential use.Because neighboring facility is being overseen by the LARWQCB the CHT owners have requested that they too be overseen by the LARWQCB.